## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Emtered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter, Semi-Weekly-lesued Tuesdays and Fridays.

#### WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

#### Subscription Rates:

For Month...... M. Per Month, Poreign....... .... Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

#### TUEBDAY

APRIL 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 - 1

#### CAMPBELL AND HEMENWAY.

Territorial Treasurer Campbell was not confirmed yesterday, the Senate weting against him ten to five. The "'reasons" for this extraordinary action are as follows: In the conduct of his office Mr. Campbell has refused to do politics and when Senator Robinson, then tax assessor of Maul, wanted to come to the Territorial convention, the Treasurer told him to stay at home and attend to business. Subsequently Robinson was let out and a former Mauite, a man from the tax office here, who is competent and honest, was put in the place, despite Coelho's protest. Accordingly these two Senators, Robinson and Coelho, united in an effort, which has so far proved successful, to deprive the Territory of one of the most competent and worthy Trensurers it ever had

Confirmation was also refused Attorney-Omeral Hemenway by a vote of eight to seven. Mr. Hemenway is accused by feelhe of pronouncing his fishery bill unconstitutional and ridiculous, which is the soher truth in regard to it; for failing to sufficiently press a Maui water right suit in which Coelho had taken an interest and with an attitude toward the Atcherleys which the friends of those persons did not approve. In any sane Senate these facts would have been good cause for immediate confirmation and a vote of thanks; but nothing reasonable could be expected from those who constitute the voting majority of the upper House of Hawaii.

To show how excellent is the service done by the Attorney-General's de partment under Mr. Hemenway, we append the following figures:

Cases in the United States Supreme Court actually disposed of during 1905-6, two, and during 1907-8, nine.

Of the seven cases personally presented, the position of the Territory was misthined in five. The same of the sa

															b																						
1901-2			ů	d	0		1 4	í				×		2	i	ije	H	ò	) e		×	*	÷	+:)	ò	,	ì		*	8	,	ę	٠	*	*	28	
1903-4	,		,							,						d	ò	ò	ė	8	×	X	8	ą,	6	ě	9	Z	4	×	í	Ä	À	Ä	Ä	4.7	
1905-6	į	i	ä			19	è				¥	¥	è				ķ	Ņ		٠	ě	4	+	*	ŧ) ė	H	7	,	ż	'n	*	÷	ř	÷	B	71	
1907-8		ř.			Ų	119	14		B	,	11			,		i		ŗ,		,	×	*	4			4	1	Ŕ	è	+	à	À		Á	A	86	

The position of the Territory has been sustained in sixty out of the seventy two cases presented by the present Attorney-General and his deputies. OFFIED CIVIL CASES

		C. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	 CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	
1901-			 **********	120
1903-	F		 	143
1905-0	3		 *****	242
1907-			 	474

The action of the Senate toward Messrs, Campbell and Hemenway reflects upon the intelligence, the public spirit and the good taste of that body and calendar year 1908 and compares the same with the immediately preceding upon the wisdom of vesting it with more than advisory powers in the matter of Executive appointments.

Everywhere else in America it is the unwritten law that a Senate shall not interfere with the nominations of the President or a Governor unless there shall appear grave reasons to doubt the honesty or competency of the men named. Confirmation is not withheld for low motives; and the principle is shall not be lightly interfered with. In the cases of Mesars, Campbell and interests of the Territory and at the instigation of the most worthless men in

This journal bopes that the Governor will send in no new names, but will charge of deputies,

#### THE TAXING OF BACHELORS.

Representative Long's suggestion that the revenue of the Territory might be helped out by taxing the bachelors is an idea that is also being advocated in some of the Eastern States and also in England, where the Chancellor of the Exchequer is thinking of reviving in a modified shape the old bachelor tax, In Bulgaria a law taxing unmarried men is now in force.

Such a tax existed in England from May 1, 1695, to August 1, 1706, during which period every unmarried man had to pay an impost graduated according to his station in life. This ranged from \$63 in the case of dukes and archbishops down to 25 cents in the case of those scheduled as "other persons." \$6,50, and sergeants at law \$19.

Benedicks were penalized, too, as well as bachelors. A duke or an archwas born, \$125 when every younger son was born, \$150 when his eldest son was married, \$250 when his wife was buried, and \$150 when his eldest son was buried. From these penalties there were gradually decreasing imposts down to the rang of a "gentleman," who had to pay \$5.50 when he married, the same amount when any son was born, and \$6 if he had the misfortune to bury

Doctors of divinity, law and physic were not encouraged to marry, as the marriage tax in their case was \$25.50, but, having married, they were let off as cheaply as "gentlemen," except as regards burials, when they had to pay \$26.

#### THE TARIFF BILL.

Is the tariff bill good? Or is the tariff bill bad? What will it look like

when it gets through the legislative millf

At first the bill was hailed with delight by a large contingent. At the close of the first day it seemed that the measure was destined to delight nearly everybody. Since then the chorus of dissatisfaction has been growing. Of course, many people that are pleased with it are saying little or nothing. The great woolen goods trust, which got practically everything it wanted, is so tickled that its officials are preserving a discreet silence. Some interests that were well treated have been grumbling lest the House or the Senate lower U. S. District Attorneyship with mainlanders. duties beyond the provisions of the bill. For example, the Steel Trust,

On the whole, however, the people who do not like the bill are making the most noise, and therefore it is becoming more and more difficult for the public to pass judgment. Of course, its 200 and odd pages were like so many pages of the books of Xenophon to the average man. The only way to find out about a given schedule was to compare it with the Dingley law-a tedious operation, Then the language is technical. Only a tariff expert can determine the full significance of the sentences and clauses, which qualify many a statement about duties specific and ad valorem,

There will be, of course, many imperfections in the finished measure; but when these appear they may easily find a legislative remedy.

### THE ABE CASE.

Great is the letter of the law and the prophet of technicalities. In what other department of life but that of the courts of justice would it be considered anything but the height of stupidness to go to the expense of bringing a man here from a foreign country and then calling everything off because someone made a clerical error! If a mistake was made in the Abe papers, why was not the mistake rectified? If the law is such that the mistake could not be fixed, why is the law itself not fixed? The Abe case is a glaring example of the lack of common sense that prevails in the conduct of the average court trial. No one has any doubt that the man who swindled Honolulu merchants out of a large sum of money was in the prisoner's dock to answer for his crime on this occasion, yet the fact that a mistake in some papers was made-something that had absolutely nothing to do with the guilt or innocence of the prisonerwas considered a logical reason for letting him go unpunished and beyond the reach of punishment.

Great is the letter of the law!

The news that the venerable Father Clement is on his deathbed will awake a sympathy not confined to the church he has served so long. Father Clement is beloved by all who know him,

#### SELF-GOVERNMENT MARKURES.

Rome sidelights on the success of the glurious schome to Americanize extlying possessions of the United Status by turning them over to the sule of an unqualified or disqualified majority, are thrown from the investigating lantern of The Christian Work and Evangelist. That periodical has been investigating the political conditions of Ports Rico with a result which it describes as follows

It certainly looks as if the Porto Ricans are making desperate efforts to kill the goose which has laid for thom golden eggs of peace, presperity and progress during the last decade. The House of Delegates, which is solidly native, adjourned last week after a deadlock enused by the refusal of the Porto Ricans to cooperate with the Executive Council in passing the annual budget. This week, two commissions, one representing the House and the other the Council, will appear before President Taft and other Washington authorities, to explain how it all happened. During the last two months the Porto Rican delegates have "frequently and viciously attacked the insular government, while the leader of the Unionist party, which has a unanimous membership in the House, has boldly proclaimed for independence. The integrity of the American Judge of the United States District Court for Porto Rico was so flagrantly attacked in the House that he has summoned several politicians to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. Throughout the island agitators have stirred afresh the anti-American sentiment, and now, acting under the liberal privileges granted to them by the Foraker Act, the House of Delegates has succeeded in blocking absolutely essential financial legislation. The situation is growing acute, but President Taft, who is familiar with the problem in Porto Rico, can be trusted to deal with it wisely. The Americans have poured millions of dollars in the island, have built thousands of schoolhouses and have increased a small trade to \$50,000,000 a year. Ninety per per cent, of the offices are held by Porto Ricans, protected by Civil Service, but they want the other ten per cent. The utter incapacity of many of them for self-government is continually manifested, yet they are demanding territorial rights and even Statehood. Others are clamoring for a union with Cuba, Santo Domingo and Hayti as a West Indian republic. The one department with a Porto Rican head, the important office of Health, Charities and Correction, is the source of continual scandal and causes the insular government more trouble than all the other departments together. If a Congressional or other special committee goes to Porto Rico without a whitewash brush to investigate conditions and will make an honest report, even though it be not "diplomatic," the American people will hear some surprising facts which will not be to the credit of Porto Ricans.

The same might be said about other insular places under the American flag. There has always been too much optimism and too much whitewash. A perfeatly candid report on the politics of any of them would leave the mainland with little faith in the applicability of New England ideas of self-government to every racial condition under the sun.

#### FALL IN FOREIGN COMMERCE.

International commerce made a lower record in 1908 than in 1907 in practically all the commercial countries of the world.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor pub lishes in each issue of its Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance a table showing the imports and exports of the principal commercial countries of the world down to the latest available month of the current year. This table shows the trade of more than a dozen of the leading countries during the full year, while, in those cases in which statistics for the full year are not yet available, the figures cover that part of the year for which official reports have

These figures of the imports and exports of the principal countries of the world in 1908, compared with 1907, show, as above indicated, in nearly every case a falling off in both imports and exports. In the commerce of the United laid down that the right of an Executive to choose his lawful subordinates Kingdom, for example, imports show a fall of \$256,000,000 and exports a fall of \$238,000,000, in the full calendar year 1908 compared with the full calendar Hemenway the majority has acted from the basest motives, in contempt of the year 1907. In the case of Germany, the imports show a fall of \$102,000,000 and the exports a fall of \$23,000,000; these figures being for the full calendar year 1908 compared with the calendar year 1907. In the case of France, the imports show a fall of \$25,500,000; and the exports a fall of \$62,500,000. In let the offices of Treasurer and Attorney-General run along for the present in the case of Belgium, the imports show a fall of \$32,000,000 and the exports a fall of \$23,000,000. Canada's imports show a fall of \$83,000,000 and her exports an increase of \$9,500,000, while most of the other countries in the list show similar falling off, the chief exception being Argentina, which shows but a slight decrease in imports and a material increase in exports. The average monthly importations of the twenty-three countries shown by the table was \$997,000,000 in that portion of 1908 which they respectively represent against \$1,069,500,000 in the corresponding period of 1907; and the average monthly exports \$901,000,000 against \$973,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1907.

#### IS THERE A TYPEWRITING "GRAFT"?

The veiled insinuations of members of the House of Representatives on the floor of the House on Saturday during the debate concerning the salary and "Gentlemen" had to pay \$1.50, esquires and doctors of divinity, law and physic, the work of the official stenographer and the more open remarks made in the lobbies after the debate have induced a suspicion in the public mind that all is not well. It is claimed that the Speaker applied the gag rule to shut off debate when members of the House opposed to his rulings regarding the stenographer started to carry the war into the other camp and ask questions regarding various House employes. Since the debate on Saturday, there has been much discussion concerning the "typewriting and translation graft" and the excessive amounts said to be made by those sharing in the Legislature spoils. A story is in circulation concerning a two hundred and fifty dollar bill paid for a stenographic report of one committee meeting, and it is probable that before the session closes there will be some further questioning along the lines of Saturday's discussion.

One point stands clear in the whole matter, however, and that is that the "graft" referred to by Speaker Holstein is much less this session than in any of the previous ones. It is a fact that the Speaker has refused to sanction several of the claims made; Representative Castro, chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, has also stood between the treasury and those grabbing, and that Secretary Mott-Smith, the Federal disbursing agent, has likewise turned down a number of claims.

#### THE CARPET-BAGGER ISSUE.

It is to be hoped that the very emphatic protest of the Bar Association will put a stop to the plan of filling the second Federal Judgeship here and the

The doctrine set forth by the lawyers is ethically sound. It is also politically valid, because both the Republican and Democratic national platforms have enunciated it.

The Hawaiian House, which is showing itself to be a much more thoughtful and reasonable body than the Senate, ought to clinch the matter by a strong Home Rule resolution. We do not advocate waiting on the Senate in this matter, as time is getting short and there is no telling how long the dump-cart statesmanship of the upper House might choose to delay consideration. The thing is one of urgency so far as the District Attorneyship is concerned, for, as we are advised from Washington, Senator Warren of Wyoming has already picked out one of his constituents for the Hawaiian post.

It seems impossible for the Star to discuss popular government and talk sense at the same time. Listen to this:

The fact is that in spite of all the failures of Philippine legislative and municipal government, Taft continues to write messages and letters in favor of letting the "people rule" even in the Philippines. His policy as to Hawaii will be to listen to the electorate more than this has ever been done before. Of course it is evident that Taft would have considerable support from here if he attempted to disfranchise the voters and institute a government by commission-even if the commissioners were carpetbaggers, so long as they disfranchised the

The President's letters about letting the people of the Philippines rule have invariably referred to some far time in the future. His last date for home rule in the Philippines was thirty years hence. Meantime the people are allowed to play at some forms of self-government which the Commission can overrule, and they are making a sad mess of it, as might have been expected.

Some of these legislative \$5 an hour automobilists will soon return, permanently, to their dump carts, plumber wagons and fishing cances.

#### WHERE OFFICES CHASED THE MEN.

The men who decline Federal offices those days are coming to make quite distinguished galaxy. When so many are analous for public places it is not without interest to look at the other side of the shield. The list of public offices declined since Mr. Taft was sleeted President is already quite large.

There were two distinguished declinations of the Treasury perifolis. First Senator Theodore E. Borton, of Ohio, then a Representative, now a Senator in Congress, concluded that he could not accept the profer. It was made at a time when he was in the thick of a fight for an election to the Senate and subsequently the offer was withdrawn by Mr. Taft. Later the partifolio was tendered, at least informally, to George M. Reynolds, a hig Chicago banker. He finally concluded he could not accept, and the directors of his bank gave him a fine increase in salary, so that he is now said to be earning \$50,000 a year from the bank alone. In contrast with Mr. Reynolds' case is that of Charles Dyer Norten, who is going to Washington as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, He is understood to be making \$50,000 a year in salary as an official of a life insurance company. The Chicago banks have been reaching out after Mr. Norton, because of his knowledge of banking, to which he has given much study. He has accepted an office in the Treasury Department, however, at \$4500 a year. It is understood that he will not relinquish his connection entirely with the insurance company.

Only a few days ago Solicitor-General Henry M. Hovt of the Department of Justice was offered a position by President Taft, his classmate at Yale, as United States Circuit Judge for the district that includes Pennsylvania. Mr. Hoyt is about to retire from the position of Solicitor of the Department of Justice, which he has held for several years. It is the office that ranks next to the Attorney-General in importance. But Mr. Hoyt insists that he wants to go back home and practice law. There are very few lawyers who would turn down an offer of a circuit judgeship, which ranks in importance next to a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

As a matter of fact, it is believed that a place on the Supreme Bench of the United States is ahead of Mr. Hoyt, who has made an enviable record for timself. His father was Governor of Pennsylvania, and the son is favorably known to the legal profession from Maine (where he spends his summers) to California.

Some good diplomatic places, that many a Republican would grab at; have been turned down. One of the first diplomatic offers that President Taft made was to the retiring Assistant Secretary of State, Hon. John Callan O'Laughlin. He had been a great favorite with President Roosevelt, since the days when the latter was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and "Cal" was a reporter around the Navy Department. Mr. Taft offered Mr. O'Laughlin the position of Minister to the Argentine Republic, where the salary is \$12,000 a year, but the offer was declined, because Mr. O'Laughlin preferred more lucrative employment nearer home.

There are dozens of distinguished Republicans who would give their very eyes for appointment as ambassador to some foreign court. They subscribed liberally, in some instances, to the campaign fund. Many of these aspirants are very wealthy people, who desire the social honors that attach to the ambassadorial office. One very wealthy man, however, has refused an important diplomatic post. He is Assistant Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry, President Taft wanted to make him Ambassador to St. Petersburg, one of the most desirable of our foreign missions. Mr. Newberry would have liked to continue as Secretary of the Navy, but he does not care to serve the government as an ambassador at a salary of \$17,500 per annum.

It is generally understood that an ambassador or minister must spend more than he earns, but there are some exceptions to that general rule. There are wo or three posts where one can save some money. The legation at Buenos Ayres is one of them; the embassy at Tokio is another. That may have something to do with the great desirability of the Tokio mission in recent years. A number of comparatively poor men have aspired to it. The Mexican embassy is said to be rather desirable for the same reason.

It is somewhat strange to read that the Breckons decision shows that Taft has "small use for the people" of Hawaii. If the people of Hawaii were on the Thwing side of the controversy, they concealed it with remarkable success. How does a decision against the Thwing charges tend to show that the President has "small use for the people" of Hawaiif Might it not be cited to show exactly the opposite?-Star.

The only known decision on the Thwing charges was made by the Roose velt administration. The Taft action seems to have been taken in spite of those charges and to suit a Wyoming Senator. As for the later course showing a desire to please the people of Hawaii, it involved a snub to their official tepresentative, Kuhio, who had recommended somebody else. Nor has the Governor been given a chance to be heard. So far, the administration has not considered the wishes of Hawaii at all.

The automobile bills of the Representatives constitute a public scandal. For a three-block ride to the Japanese training squadron, which could have been done in hacks for a quarter of a dollar per capita each way, these impressive statesmen incurred a public debt of \$60. They could have visited the Board of Agriculture and Forestry the other day on the cars, but they chose automobiles again at an expense to the treasury of \$87.50. What it cost to carry them to the Diamond Head fort has not yet been revealed, but it must have been more than the monthly wage of the principal of a first-class school.

A recent issue of the Kansas City Journal contained interviews with leading people in every county of the State, in which unanimous dissent was expressed at the plan to introduce Hungarian and Polish labor. The Kansans want Anglo-Saxon or Celtic labor and profess their ability to get it. The scheme to bring in Slavic breeds was devised by the railroads, but even they did not have the brass to suggest it as a means of Americanizing Kansas.

The rumor that Mr. Hemenway will yet be confirmed seems too good to

Silly remarks are not dignified by making them in large type.

Chief Leal seems to have been somebody's happy thought,

A cablegram conveying the congratulations of Governor Frear to General Booth, on attaining the eightieth anniversary of his birth, was sent yesterday to London, where the founder of the Salvation Army is receiving like congratulations from the various Governors of the States and Territories of America and the leaders of the other countries of the world.

There was also filed here vesterday a cablegram addressed to the War Cry, New York, sent by Colonel French, in which he stated that Hawaii was preparing to celebrate the anniversary and had also just subscribed twenty thousand dollars for the building of a

thousand dollars for the building of a Salvation Army home at Honolulu.

Tomorrow evening in the parish house of Central Union church, Colonel French of the Salvation Army will give an address on General Booth, head of the Salvation Army, in honor of the Soth anniversary of the birth of the distinguished religionist. Colonel French has been associated with General Booth for twenty-eight years and his intimate knowledge of him will make his address more than usually attrac-

Colonel French has been promoted since he was here last, and from being head of the Pacific Coast division, he is now territorial secretary, with su-preme authority in all army matters west of Chicago. He is a fine talker west of Chicago. He is a fine and is well worth listening to.

on the constitutions, and lishing state wide prohibition,

# WHAT CLEGG HAS

MANILA, March 28 .- Dr. Moses Clegg, bacteriologist of the Bureau of Science at Manila, has succeeded in cultivating the leprosy bacillus. He cultivating the leprosy bacillus." has made five separate cultures of the bacilius and carried all of them through hacilitis and carried all of them through five successive generations. Dr. Clegg used the organisms from both living lepers and the bodies of victims of lep-sory. He has been equally successful in his cultures with the germs of amoe-bic dysentery, establishing a symbolic relationship between the germs of the

two diseases.

The Bureau of Science has prepared a leprosy vaccine and proposes to carry forward a series of experiments for the purpose of establishing a specific treatment for leprosy. Dr. Clegg is the son of a prominent Arkansas physician.

#### FINE CONCRETE BUILDING.

The new Masonic Temple in Hilo is being built of reinforced concrete and will be fire as well as water proof, though the latter qualification was not called for in the contract. After a re-cent rainstorm in the town it was found that on the top floor, the roof not bav-ing been placed, there were four inches of water. As it is not convenient to of water. As it is not convenient to take the fire engine upstairs and pump it out it is probable the water will be allowed to evaporate. The floors are waterproof, as none of the rain has leaked through to the floor below. The building is said by judges to be the best built concrete building in the Territory.

A small sized riot in the Missouri legislature accompanied the final vote on the constitutional amendment estabsections.